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OCEANOGRAPHY.—(*d*) Plankton lists for 1907-8. *Bull. Trim.*, Conseil permanent Intern. pour l'Explor. de la Mer, Copenhagen, 1909.

OCEANOGRAPHY.—(*a*) Temperature, and salinity, of Surface water. Maps. (*b*) Temperature, salinity, density etc. of sea-water at various depths. Map and 8 Plates. (*c*) Oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid in solution with sea-water. Currents. 1907-8. *Bull. Trim.*, Conseil permanent Intern. pour l'Explor. de la Mer, Copenhagen, 1909.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.—The Convexity of Hilltops. Ills. G. K. Gilbert. *Journ. of Geol.*, No. 4, 1909.

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SEDIMENTS.—Le Sidérolithique suisse. Contribution à la Connaissance des Phénomènes d'Altération superficielle des Sédiments. Diagrams. Dr. Ernest Fleury. *Mem.* Soc. Fribourgeoise des Sci. Nat. Géol. et Géog., Vol. 6, No. 6, Friburg, 1909.

SEISMOLOGY.—Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology. Map and Ills. Prof. O. C. S. Carter. *Journ.* Franklin Inst., No. 6, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTRONOMY.—An Investigation of the Figure of the Sun and of possible Variations in its Size and Shape. Charles Land Poor. *Annals* N. Y. Acad. Sci., Vol. xviii, Part 3, New York, 1909.

ASTRONOMY.—Some Recent Contributions to Our Knowledge of the Sun. Plates. George E. Hale. *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, Vol. 5 (Quarterly Issue,) Part 3, Washington, 1909.

BOTANICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Valley Tracks and Vegetation. G. F. Scott Elliot. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, pp. 403-8, Aug., 1909.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.—Geographic Board of Canada. Decisions, June, 1909.

LINGUISTIC.—Langues d'Afrique. H. Bourgeois. *Bull.* Soc. R. Belge de Géog., Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 215-225, 1909.

SUBMARINE SOUND SIGNALS. Reprint of Hydrographic Information from the Pilot Chart of U. S. Hydrog. Office, No. 5, June 30, 1909.

NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean, August, September, October, 1909.
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific Ocean, September, October, November, 1909.
Pilot Chart of the South Atlantic Ocean, September, October, November, 1909.
Pilot Chart of the Great Lakes, July, 1909.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU MAPS, WILLIS L. MOORE, CHIEF. (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

Meteorological Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1909.

Meteorological Charts of the South Atlantic Ocean, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1909, January and February, 1910.

Meteorological Charts of the North Pacific Ocean, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1909.

Meteorological Charts of the South Pacific Ocean, season December, 1909, January and February, 1910.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

ALASKA.—Geologic Reconnaissance Map of Yakutat Bay Region. Scale, 1 inch=5 miles. Contour interval, 250 feet. U. S. Geol. Surv., *Prof. Paper* 64, Washington, 1909. Seven routes of explorers shown. Geology in colours.

CANADA.—Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Scale, 1:792,000=12.5 miles to an inch. 4 Sheets. Department of the Interior, James White, Chief Geographer, Ottawa, 1909. The new edition of this excellent map shows the extension of railroads and many new settlements along them, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

CANADA.—Standard Topographical Map of Canada. Scale, 1:250,000=3.95 miles to an inch. (*a*) Ontario, Belleville Sheet. Scale, 1:250,000=3.95 miles to an inch; (*b*) Ontario, English River Sheet. Scale, 1:500,000=7.89 miles to an inch. Dep't of the Interior, James White, Chief Geographer, Ottawa. No date.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Geological Survey Sheets. Scale, 1:63,360=1 mile to an inch. Halifax County: No. 39, Tangier Sheet; 40, Harbour Sheet; 50, Moose River Sheet; 51 and 52, Ship Harbour Sheet; 53, Lawrencetown Sheet; 54, Musquodoboit Harbour Sheet; 68, City of Halifax Sheet; 69, Prospect Sheet. Halifax and Guysborough Counties: 41, Fifteen-mile Stream Sheet. Colchester and Halifax Counties: 49, Upper Musquodoboit Sheet. Halifax, Colchester and Hants Counties: 55, Gay River Sheet. Hants and Halifax Counties: 66, Elmsdale Sheet; 67, Waverley Sheet. Halifax and Lunenburg Counties: 70, Aspotogan Sheet; 71, St. Margaret Bay Sheet. Hants County: 73, Windsor Sheet. Cumberland County: 100 and 101, Apple River Sheet. Geologically coloured, with distribution of economic minerals, mines and quarries and vertical sections on margins.

AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA.—Map showing Uganda District. British East Africa and Northern Part of German East Africa. Scale, 40 miles to an inch. By A. Briesemeister, New York, 1909. The map was prepared to show the regions through which Ex-President Roosevelt's party is travelling.

SAHARA.—Adrar des Ifor'as. Carte dressée par le Lieutenant Cortier. Scale, 1:750,000=11.8 miles to an inch. Illustrates "D'une rive à l'autre du Sahara," Paris, 1908. The first detailed map of the Adrar region which is to the N. E. of the northern bend of the Niger, giving, in colours, the results of the surveys of the Arnaud-Cortier Mission in 1907.

SHARI RIVER BASIN.—Carte du Chari. Scale, 1:2,000,000=31.56 miles to an inch. Dressée par G. Bruel. 19 Sheets. Service géographique des Colonies, Paris, 1905-6. A compilation of the information obtained by French and other explorers, with regard to the hydrographic system of the Shari River. The map does not include the sources of some of the Shari tributaries rising in the Cameroons, but the eastern and southern sheets show the water parting between the Shari basin and the Nile and Congo systems. Some of the Shari tributaries and a large number of their affluents are unexplored or only partly explored and broken lines therefore represent many hundreds of mils of waterways. Mr. Gentil ordered this assemblage of the known facts concerning the basin, and this official map is the best we have of the large river system. Elevations are sketched in yellow, many heights in meters are given and there is a considerable variety of general information, especially concerning the width and depth of rivers, government posts, trading stations and the distribution of the native population.

ASIA.

CELEBES.—Schetskaart van Midden Celebes. Scale, 1:500,000=7.89 miles to an inch. 2 Sheets. 0° 13′—4° 32′ S. Lat.; 114° 40′—122° 35′ E. Long. Topographische Dienst, Batavia, 1907. The map covers a large part of both the eastern and southern peninsulas of Celebes. It presents much new information and shows that the Dutch military expeditions of recent years did not neglect geographical work. The surveys of the Sarasins and Mr. Kruyt are not included and the mountains are merely indicated.

CHINA.—Map of China, showing Railways, Telegraphs & Treaty Ports. Scale, 1:5,000,000=78.9 miles to an inch. Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1908. A useful map, showing in red the railroads open to traffic, under construction and projected. Treaty ports are underlined in red and all names on telegraph lines are telegraph stations. A new edition giving the information up to date is about to be issued.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Schetskaart van het Eiland Morotai. Scale, 1:250,000=3.1 miles to an inch. By Lieut. G. J. J. de Jongh. *Tijds.* of the Royal Neth. Geog. Soc. III Ser., Vol. 6, No. 3, Amsterdam, 1909. This island is one of the Moluccas. Illustrates "Morotai" by Lieut. de Jongh.

EAST INDIES ARCHIPELAGO.—Nuova Carta idrografica delle Regioni orientali di Borneo. Scale, 1:1,000,000=15.78 miles to an inch. 4° N.—1° S. Lat.; 114°—119° E. Long. *Boll. della Soc. Geog. Ital.* Ser. IV, Vol. X, No. 5, Rome, 1909. A map in colours illustrating "Trenta Mese a Bornéo" by Prof. Guido Bonarelli. Designed to show the drainage systems. An accompanying black and white sketch map shows the orography of the region.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—Map of Negri Sembilan. Scale, 2 miles=an inch. Compiled from the records of the Survey, the Public Works and Railway Departments by W. A. Wallace, Surveyor. Alfred E. Young, Chief Surveyor. Office of the Survey, Taiping, 1907. A good map in colours, based on the trigonometrical survey and showing the topography and all phases of culture.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Map of the Philippine Islands. Scale, 1:1,115,000=16.76 miles to an inch. Compiled by Caspar W. Hodgson. Drawn and engraved by A. Briesemeister, World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., 1908. This is the best map that has been compiled of the Philippines. It includes the area between 117°—127° E. Long. and 4° 50′—18° 50′ N. Lat., with an inset on the same scale, showing the Babuyan and Batan Islands, north of Luzon. It is thoroughly up to date and includes a large amount of information supplied by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Hydrographic Office, and War Department and the various bureaus of the Philippines government, including the Ethnological Survey and the Bureau of Posts. The best Spanish maps were also used in the compilation, but a comparison of these maps with the present product shows graphically that scientific knowledge of the Philippines has vastly increased since the American occupancy. The spelling of geographical names may be accepted as authoritative, the nomenclature having been revised by a committee composed of T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Dr. N. S. Saleeby, C. E. Conant and E. B. Christie. The provinces are coloured politically and mountain regions are shown in brown wash. There are still opportunities for pioneer exploration as is shown by the large areas, especially in northern and eastern Luzon, Mindoro and Mindanao, that are marked "unexplored." Rivers, railroads, common roads, cables, etc., in black, are all sharply defined and one of the excellent features of the map is the clearness with which all information is presented. The most important steamship routes and some of the soundings of the Coast Survey might have been given with advantage. The map fills a need and will be necessary to all persons and institutions requiring cartographic information of the Philippines as we now know them.

SIBERIA.—Karta Sieviero-Vostochnoï Chasti Karskavo Moria ot Ostrova Vilkickavo do Mysa Michaïlova. [Map of the Northeastern Part of the Kara Sea from Vilkicki Island to Cape Michailof.] Scale, 1:365,400=5.76 miles to an inch. By Lieut. Kolchak. Hydrographic Dep't., Ministry of Marine, St. Petersburg, 1906. Records of astronomical points determined along the coast, many soundings in sajènes (1 sajène=7 feet) and movements of shore ice.

SIBERIA.—Karta Sieviero-Vostochnoï Chasti Karskavo Moria ot Mysa Michailova do Ustiia Reki Taimyry. [Map of the Northeastern Part of the Kara Sea from Cape Michailof to the mouth of the Taimyr River.] Scale, 1:365,400=5.76 miles to an inch. By Lieut. Kolchak and Mr. Prokofiev. Hydrographic Dep't., Ministry of Marine, St. Petersburg, 1908. Gives geographic coordinates of a large number of points along the coast, many soundings, etc. All shores on the map are said to be uninhabitable. Nordenskiöld Archipelago proved difficult to navigate on account of the ice.

ASIATIC TURKEY.—(*a*) Tiefenkarte des Aral-Sees; (*b*) Spezifisches Gewicht des Wassers an der Oberfläche des Aral-Sees. *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 55, No. 4, Gotha, 1909. These maps are reduced from the Russian original (1907) and illustrate a paper "Der Aralsee und sein Gebiet nach den neuesten Forschungen," by Prof. Dr. Alex. Woeikow.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

QUEENSLAND.—Sketch Map of the Herberton and Chillagoe Gold and Mineral Fields. Scale, 6 miles=1 inch. Compiled under the supervision of W. H. Greenfield. Queensland Geological Survey, Brisbane, 1909. All gold and mineral leases are shown in red, with references to a list of them on the plate.

EUROPE.

THE BALKANS.—Das Plioçäne Flusstal im Süden vom Balkan. Scale, 1:250-000=3.95 miles to an inch. No map net. Von Prof. Dr. J. Cvijic. *Abhandl. der K. K. Geogr. Gesells. in Wien,* Vol. VII, No. 3, 1908. Elevations of valley bottoms and terraces in red and green, brown contours from the Russian Map; 6 symbols for geological data. Illustrates "Das Pliozäne Flusstal im Süden des Balkans," by Prof. Cvijic.

FINLAND.—Karte der Küste des Bottnischen Meerbusens zwischen Tornio und Kokkola. Scale, 3.1 miles to an inch. *Fennia,* Vol. 27, Helsingfors, 1907-1909. Six small maps of the coast showing in colours, the geology and the distribution of vegetation. Illustrates "Über die Vegetation an der Küste des Bottnischen Meerbusens," by I. Leiviskä, and "Über die Küstenbildungen des Bottnischen Meerbusens," by the same Author, in *Fennia,* Vol. 23, 1905-1907.

GERMANY.—Geologische Karte des Hinteren Bregenzer Waldes in den Quellgebieten der Breit-Ach und der Bregenzer-Ach bis südlich zum Lech. Scale, 1:25,000=0.3 mile to an inch. *Mitt.* der Geog. Gesells. in München, Vol. 4, No. 1, Munich, 1909. Ten colours for geological formations, with transparent sheet superimposed. Illustrates paper by Dr. Hugo Mylius.

GERMANY.—Specialkarte der Rhön. Scale, 1:50,000=0.7 mile to an inch. By Prof. Dr. C. Hossfeld. Verlag der Hofbuchdruckerei Eisenach, Eisenach. A fine map both in a scientific and artistic sense. The red contours of elevation are emphasized by tints of green and brown so applied as not to obscure the rivers, towns, roads, distribution of forests and other information. The Rhön mountain chain of central Germany is noted for its traces of extinct volcanoes.

NORWAY.—Topografisk kart over kongeriget Norge. Scale, 1:100,000=1.5 mile to an inch. Sheets: 9. D. Tönsberg, L. 10. Hamaröy, 46. B. Melhus; Kristiania omegn, bl. IV (ny utgave). Scale, 1:25,000=0.39 mile to an inch. Norges Geografiske Opmaaling, Christiania, 1909.

WORLD.

WORLD.—Dispersione primitive della specie umana. Mercator Projec. Illustrates "Le razze umane e le loro probabili affinità," by Prof. G. Bonarelli. *Boll.* Soc. Geog. Ital., Vol. 10, No. 9, Rome, 1909.

PHOTOGRAPHS, LANTERN SLIDES, ETC.

The Society has received from The Diagram Company, West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey, England, the following examples of its coloured geographical lantern slides especially prepared for the class room:

The United States: Political; River Basins. Orographical, without names: New England; Appalachians; Mississippi Delta; United States; the same with names. Africa: General Vegetation; the Congo Basin. Russia: Orographical, no names. Pacific and Atlantic: January Rainfall; July Rainfall; Jan. Winds; July Winds; Jan. Currents; July Currents; Jan. Isotherms; July Isotherms; Jan. Isobars; July Isobars.

The slides of which the above are representative include many phases of political, physical and economic geography and are very helpful and graphic appliances for the systematic study of these subjects. They are very effectively coloured and, better still, are reliable for class room purposes. In the orographical maps, the land forms are shown by contour lines and well selected gradations of colour. They have been favourably received in the United Kingdom and are to be commended to American teachers.